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CLASSIFICATION 1471 Rio de Janeiro

E.O. 11652: TAGS: GDS

PINT, PFOR, PORG, SHUM

Detention of Lawyers: Request for updated information

ACTION:

INTERNAL DIST:

CG

POL/R ECON

USIS DAO

LAB

CHRON

SUBJECT:

Amembassy BRASILIA

INFO:

Amconsul SAO PAULO

CONFIDENTIAL RIO DE JANEIRO

REF: (A) State A-462; (B) Sao Paulo 720; (C) Sao Paulo 721

1. The following represents a preliminary response to request for information on individuals listed in reference

A. Contacts in the human rights field have been approached but have not yet responded. The following information was taken from our files and only includes items not already mentioned in the references. If we receive further information from our contacts, we will report it.

2. Eduardo Collier Filho. Son of Eduardo Collier and Risoleta Meira Collier, born 5 December 1948 in Recife. His case has received a fair amount of publicity. addition to being included on Justice Minister Falcão's list of missing persons, news stories in Estado de Sao

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CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:

POL: JDCaswell: irw

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CLEARANCES:

TEL. EXT.

Paulo of 21 February 1975 and 1 March 1975 recounted how his relatives sent a letter of complaint to Falcao and subsequently traveled to Brasilia meeting with Deputy Laerte Viera, Senators Franco Montoro, and Magalhaes Pinto, Supreme Court (STF) Justice Aliomar Baleeiro, and Chief of the President's Civilian Household Golbery. Prior to this, his mother apparently sought information through the International Red Cross. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights also asked the Brazilian government for information on Collier on 14 August 1974 and 17 December 1974. As of 1 March 1975 Brasilia had failed to reply. According to a news article by Leonard Greenwood which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle of 30 December X 1974, Collier's mother believed that Eduardo might still be alive because of the way she was received at an unnamed Sao Paulo army unit. In a story very similar to the one included in ref (B) under Fernando Augusto de Santa Cruz Oliveira, Mrs. Collier claimed to have been told first to come back another day to see her son and then later other authorities denied that Eduardo was ever held there. In the Sao Paulo political prisoner report of October 1975, Eduardo Collier Filho is identified as a former law student, expelled under Decree Law 477, who was arrested and died under torture.

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- José Damasceno. No information.
- 4. Ieda Santos Delgado. Cited in Sao Paulo political prisoner report of October 1975 as single, a lawyer, arrested on 18 April 1974 between Rio and Sao Paulo, and killed while under torture. Her relatives were listed in Estado de Sao Paulo 1 March 1975 as part of a group which appealed to the MDB in early 1975 to continue inquiries into the fate of missing Brazilians.
 - Manoel Mota Fonseca. Arrested while in his Rio law offices on 27 February 1975. His arrest was mentioned together with the arrest of two other Rio lawyers, Roberto Camargo and Jaime Amorim de Miranda in the Estado de Sao Paulo of 8 March 1975.
 - 6. Walter Mario Carvalho Jesus. No information.
 - 7. Stanislau Alkimim Magalhaes. Two stories mentioning Magalhaes appeared in the press last year. On 25 September 1975 an article in the Estado de Sao Paulo identified him as a lawyer who would be standing trial on charges of belonging to the Moscow-oriented Communist Party (PCB) and defaming Brazil overseas. According to the Jornal do Brasil of 19 Demceber 1975, Magalhaes was then being tried in a Rio military tribunal for subversive activities and membership in the PCdoB (Peking-oriented Communist Party.)
 - 8. Luis Ignacio MXXXX Maranhao. Maranhao was cited in a Brazilian Press Association (ABI) report of 27 February

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1975 as missing since early 1974. Maranhao was also cited in a report by cassated Rio State Deputy Affonso Celso Nogueira Monteiro dated 26 October 1975. Monteiro, who claims to have been picked up and tortured in Sao Paulo by a clandestine group, mentioned Maranhao as one of the people his torturers asked him about. Maranhao was also mentioned in the Sao Paulo political prisoner report as having died in the hands of the security services. Article in Estado de Sao Paulo of 1 March 1975 includes relatives of Maranhao in the group which appealed to the MDB to continue inquiries into the fate of missing Brazilians.

- 9. Thomas Antonio da Silva Meirelles Neto. Relatives of Meirelles were also in the same group which went to Brasilia last year to talk with MDB about inquiries into fate of missing Brazilians.
- 10. Fernando Augusto da Santa Cruz Oliveira. Twenty-six years old at the time of his arrest, married with one child, Oliveira was a civil servant with Sao Paulo's Department of Water and Electric Energy and a part-time law student. His mother, Elsita Santos de Santa Cruz Oliveira, now lives in Recive.
- 11. Paulo de Tarso Celestino da Silva. Born 26 May 1944 in Morrinhos, Goias. Sone of Pedro Celestino da Silva Filho and Zuleika Borges Pereira Celestino. According

CONFIDENTIAL Classification to information given by the Ministry of Justice to ARENA leader Jose Bonifacio and published in the Globo of 10 April 1975, Celestino was a lawyer, a former student activist at the University of Brasilia (UNB) and had been involved in various subversive activities over the years. As a student he was elected Vice President of the Federation of Students of UNB and engaged in a series of protests which culminated in the trashing of the Casa Thomas Jefferson in 1966. A member of the PCB, he joined first the Radical and later the Marighela wings as the party split in 1968 over the question of choosing the violent or peaceful road to power. Subsequently, as a member of the terrorist Açao Libertadora Nacional (ALN) in Sao Paulo, he participated in various robberies and in at least one murder in 1971 and 1972. Warrants for his arrest were issued, he was tried in absentia, and convicted by a military court in Sao Paulo. According to the Justice Ministry, however, Celestino was never apprehended.

12. Jaime Amorim de Miranda. According to Ministry of
Justice information made public by Federal Deputy Jose
Bonifacio (Globo, 10 April 1975) Miranda was born 18 July
1927 in Alagoas, son of Manoel Simplicio de Miranda and
Herme Amorim de Miranda. This report identified Miranda as a member of the Central Committee of the PCB. His

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political rights were suspended on 27 February 1967 and on 18 February 1971 a warrant for his preventive arrest was issued by a military court. According to the government, his whereabouts are unknown. Early in March 1975 press stories appeared in which the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) and the ABI manifested their concern over Miranda's disappearance. According to stories appearing on 2 March 1975 in both Estado de Sao Paulo and Jornal do Brasil the Rio chapter of the OAB announced that Miranda had ma disappeared on 15 February while a story in the Estado de Sao Paulo of 4 March quotes an ABI source as fixing the date of Miranda's disappearance as 4 February 1975. According to these press stories, the local OAB chapter informed Justice Minister Falcao, First Army Commander General Reynaldo, and then Second Army Commander General X Ednardo. The two generals claimed not to know of Miranda's whereabouts, Reynaldo adding that all political prisoners in his region had XX already been turned over to the Political Police (DOPS). Miranda is also mentioned in the report of m cassated Rio state deputy Affonso Celso NNEW Nogueira Monteiro as one of the people he was questioned about by his torturers.

13. Letter dated January 31, 1975 addressed to MDB leadership by next-of-kin of nineteen missing persons

(see Ref B, para 6) pouched to Embassy by this post January 31, 1975.

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